



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

(3 pages). *II. Cities and Villages.* a. Incorporation and restrictions (1 page); b. Organization and classification under general laws (8 pages); c. No incorporation without consent; d. May frame their own charters. (8 pages); e. Election of officers (3 pages). *III. General Municipal Regulations.* a. Officers (5 pages); b. Taxation (8 pages); c. Especial assessments for local improvements (1 page); d. Indebtedness (21 pages); e. Functions not to be delegated; f. Local police functions; g. Consent to use of streets (3 pages); h. Granting of franchises (6 pages).

This outline is given to show how fully and completely the work has been done. Students of public affairs and especially of constitutional developments will find this edition invaluable in their work.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

Philadelphia.

The Awakening of China. By W. A. P. MARTIN. (New York: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1907. Pp. 328. \$3.80 net).

This is the title of a large and finely illustrated volume by Dr. W. A. P. Martin, a veteran in the field of western education in China. The author, having spent over fifty years in the East, and having acted successively as a Christian missionary, as interpreter for two American embassies, as head of the Diplomatic College of Peking for twenty-five years, as president of the Imperial University, as president of the University of Hupeh and Hunan; having lived at Peking for forty years, at Ningpo for ten years, at Wuchang for three, at Shanghai for one, besides having visited ten of the eighteen provinces, and being invested with many titles and dignities, speaks as a high authority; so that this work must be considered not only as a popular account of Chinese history and present conditions, which it purports to be, but as an original document of historical value.

The work is divided into three parts and three appendices. Part one presents a geographical review of the Empire. It does not aim at thoroughness or scientific precision but is enlivened with biographical incidents and observations upon political and social conditions. But little geographical or economic information is included.

The second or historical part, based upon Chinese authorities, traces in breezy and interesting fashion the fortunes of rulers and dynasties to the eighteenth century.

This history is continued in the third part which bears the same title as the book. The opening of China was delayed by the jealousy of British aggressions in India. It was forced as a result of the opium wars of 1834 and 1839. The first event of this period is the absurd one of the Tai-ping rebellion of 1847. This is the military history of a fanatical band of native Christians which grew into a political party. They called themselves "The Church of the Supreme God." The leader was known as the "Younger Brother of Jesus Christ" and his advisor Yang as "The Holy Ghost." They invented a new mode of baptism, neither sprinkling nor immersion, but washing the pit of the stomach with a towel dipped in warm water. "Who says the Chinese are not original?" The opening of the Empire to missionaries was delayed by this fiasco until 1860. The modern period really begins when the Japanese war of 1894 brought home to China the superiority of western methods of war. The seizure of Kiao-Chao in 1897 by Germany aroused throughout the Empire terror and hatred of the foreigners and brought on the Boxer revolution of 1900 in the suppression of which China was thoroughly subdued. Now resolved upon renovation as the only alternative to dismemberment China has changed more since 1902 than any other country has ever changed in so short a period.

The Chinese Empire, defective from lack of patriotism, from ignorance of the arts and sciences, and from the isolation of its provinces, has been taught by western methods of war, by the example of the Japanese, by missionaries and by the large revenues and the official integrity of the maritime customs service under Sir Robert Hart. It has accepted the telegraph, has resolved upon the nationalization of railways because of their value as an auxiliary for defense and their profit for the provincial revenues and has taken long steps toward the establishment of western learning by the opening of institutions for the training of interpreters, officials of the customs service and finally of all public servants. It now tolerates the freedom of the press. It is sending its young men to Japan, and is engaged in investigating the institutions of foreign countries by means of traveling commissions.

At various points in the book Dr. Martin suggests reforms which he believes China should now consider. They are as follows: abolition of the cue, adoption of western costume, establishment of civil service reform, removal of all impediments in the way of intermarriage between Chinese and Manchus, adoption of the Roman alphabet or the new official alphabet, education and liberation of women, abolition of domestic slavery and restriction of marital power, regulation of divorce, abolition of polygamy, freedom of conscience, further advance in the provision of western education, and finally the adoption of a constitution.

EDW. D. JONES.

University of Michigan.